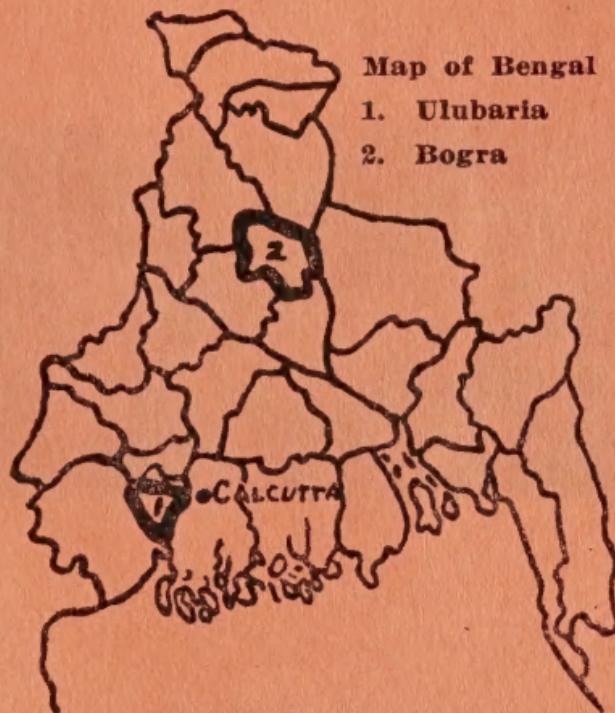


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Our Mission in Bengal

BY
HOWARD W. COVER



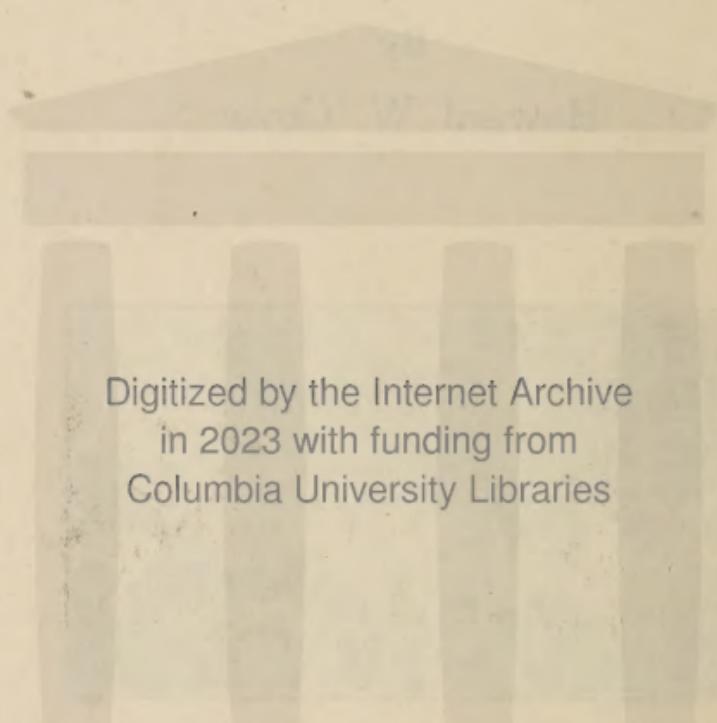
Published by the
New Century Committee
of the
Churches of God in North America

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INTRODUCTION

The mission field under consideration comprises the district of Bogra, and the subdivision Ulubaria, which is a part of Howrah district, and both form a part of the Province of Bengal. These two districts are not in close proximity, but are some two hundred and twenty miles apart. Taking the city of Calcutta, the second city of the British Empire, as a central point,—Bogra lies two hundred miles north, on the East Bengal Railway, and Ulubaria lies twenty miles west, on the Bengal and Nagpur Railway. Bogra is considered a Moslem field, and Ulubaria a Hindu field, for the reason that people of these societies form the major portion of the population.

For many years the gospel seed has been faithfully sown in the hearts of these people. Many have believed and have turned to Jesus Christ for salvation from their sins, and are now living lives of devotion and service—some preaching, others teaching and others in various occupations witnessing to the grace of God in their hearts, and to the joy and blessedness of their new found faith in Christ Jesus their Redeemer. We thank God for His blessings and care over the work, and the workers, and continue to pray that at home and on the field others may be led of

God to volunteer for service in these needy fields. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

The purpose for which these few facts concerning our work, districts and people are given, is to bring to your attention a glimpse of real conditions under which the missionaries labor in the foreign field, and to show, if possible, the real needs. It is only when we know the facts, and understand the real need, that we are able to pray intelligently and fervently; that we are able to give willingly and cheerfully, and that we are able to go, or help send and support those whom God calls. May this brief message be used of God to stir our hearts, enlarge our vision and quicken our activities to send the gospel to the people of Bengal—a difficult task indeed—but one that is worthy our best efforts.

POINTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE INDIAN EMPIRE

Area 1,805,332 square miles. Of which Indian States occupy 711,032 square miles.

Population 318,942,480. Of whom Indian States claim 71,939,187 persons; or twenty-three per cent. of the entire population.

When dealing with India, it is essential to bear in mind that it is more a continent than a country.

No one with experience would confuse the main types of people, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils and Bengalis.

Males approximately 164 million.

Females approximately 155 million.

The whole of India is about one-half the size of the United States, but India has about three times the population of the United States. The United States has 32 people to the square mile, India 300; Bogra district 771.

The three great rivers are the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Twelve million acres of land have been brought under cultivation by means of irrigation.

One canal leading out from the Ganges contains four hundred forty miles of main channel, and two thousand seven hundred and three miles of tributaries; it supplies water to over one million acres of land.

About three-fourths of the population are dependent upon agriculture for means of a livelihood.

Seventy million acres under rice cultivation.

Coffee plantations 3,143; over 250,000

acres farmed; 83,000 persons employed; 205,000 cwts. exported.

Rainfall at Calcutta 61 inches; 21 feet above sea level. Rainfall at Darjeeling 122 inches, 7,376 feet altitude.

Railways 38,579 miles, employing 742,000 workmen. The railways and government services are rapidly being Indianized.

Indians Overseas.—In the British Empire, 2,030,241; in foreign countries, 100,525; of which 3,175 Asiatics are in the United States.

Two thousand Indian Students—some 5% of them women—in English and Scottish Universities.

Two hundred and twenty-two languages in the whole Indian Empire.

India produces more than half the world's supply of mica.

Tigers, leopards, wolves, bears, elephants, hyenas, wild pigs, crocodiles and alligators killed 1,974 persons in British India in one year.

Annual Report gives 19,308 deaths from snake bite.

Wild animals killed in one year by villagers or hunters: 1,609 tigers; 4,660 leopards; 2,485 bears; 2,361 wolves.

Villagers destroyed 41,004 snakes in one year.

Radio is becoming popular. Three broadcasting stations in India—at Calcutta, Bombay and Colombo.

Coal Mines, 329; mostly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. They yield about twenty million tons per year.

Christians in India number five million.

Protestant missionaries in India number about six thousand.

There are 145 Indian states in the Indian Empire, embracing the widest variety in size and importance. All the way from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area

of nineteen square miles, to states like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of thirteen million. The three largest and most important are: Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.

The infirmities of the people are classed under four main heads: Insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. How many lepers in India? Dr. E. Muir, Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, says that "We think that it would not be an over estimate to put down the number of lepers in India somewhere between a half and one million."

Total copies of Scriptures put out in one year by the British and Foreign Bible Society amounted to 842,446.

PROVINCE OF BENGAL

Bengal is considered the richest and most fertile province in India, and by some the most beautiful. Its mountains are covered with rich forests of teak and saal; its hills with tea plantations and terraced vegetable and fruit gardens; its valleys with waving grain; its plains with rice and jute; its rivers abound with fish; its country roads are lined on both sides with shade and fruit trees; its tanks or ponds contain good fish, and the banks of these ponds are adorned with beautiful, straight, or gracefully bending palm trees; its jungle abounds with wild animals; its many villages are partly or completely hidden by the dense foliage or creeping vines, stately trees and clumps of swaying bamboos, interlocking to form cool and shady retreats for destitute cattle or goats; and its people are hard working, clever and resourceful, possessing keen intellects with brilliant memories.

It comprises the lower valleys and deltas of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, and

in the main consists of a vast alluvial plain intersected in its southern portion by innumerable water-ways. These currents with diminished force as they near the sea are unable to carry further the silt which they have brought down from the valleys of Hindustan and the table-lands of Tibet; they therefore deposit their burden in their channels and upon their banks, and by degrees these river beds rise above the level of the surrounding country. During the rainy season—June 15th to Sept. 15th, they overflow their banks, leaving a rich deposit of silt upon the adjacent flats, which are thus fertilized. The most distinctive feature of Bengal, in all its varied forms, is its rivers. As they creep farther down the Delta, they grow more and more sluggish, till the last scene is a wilderness of swamp called the Sunderbunds, which is inhabited with crocodiles and tigers; here amid solitude and the heavens above this net-work of channels loses itself as it merges into the Bay of Bengal.

In the north are the Himalayan mountains and “sub-montane tracts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri,” where the plains are diversified by hills thrown out by the great mountain chains. In the southeast are the hills of Tripura and Chittagong, while on the west the Chota Nagpur plateau is continued by an undulating tract running through the western portions of Midnapore, Bankura, Burdwan and Birbhum districts. The general range of the country, however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbunds, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The area of the Presidency, as Bengal is sometimes called, is 82,277 square miles, and the last census (1921) records the population 47,592,462.

In shape it forms an irregular triangle with its base resting on the Bay of Bengal.

In size it is equal to the six New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, plus two New Jerseys. It is about the size of the State of Kansas; almost the same area as Korea; a little less than England and Ireland; a little more than England and Scotland; bigger than Ohio and Indiana; but not quite as large as Indiana and Illinois.

The Province contains twenty-seven districts and two Native States. A district compares favorably to a large county, and in each district is a large town or small-sized city with the exact name of the district; a sort of County Seat, where the government has its headquarters, consisting of court house, jail, registry offices, etc.

Beginning up in the Himalaya mountains and ending at the Bay of Bengal, the names of the districts are as follows: Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Malda, Bogra, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Pabna, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Nadia, Dacca, Burdwan, Bankura, Jessore, Faridpur, Tipera, Noakhali, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, 24 Perganas, Khulna, Bakerganj, Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The two Native States in Bengal are Cooch Behar, in North Bengal, and Tripura, in East Bengal.

The highest government officer in each district is called the District Magistrate, then the Civil Surgeon, Superintendent of Police, Deputy Magistrates, etc., follow in their order.

In the larger districts the superior officers are generally British; in the smaller districts they are Indian; the former members of the Indian Civil Service, the latter members of the Bengal Civil Service.

At present all the officers serving in Bogra district are qualified Indian gentlemen; and there are no Europeans living in the district except the missionaries.

The twenty-seven districts are divided into five divisions, with a head officer over each called a Commissioner. 1. The Presidency Division comprises the districts in and around Calcutta, with headquarters at Calcutta. 2. The Burdwan Division, districts in west Bengal, headquarters Burdwan. 3. The Rajshahi Division, districts in north Bengal, headquarters Jalpaiguri. 4. The Dacca Division, districts in East Bengal, headquarters Dacca. 5. The Chittagong Division, districts in south east Bengal, headquarters Chittagong.

The Commissioners of the Divisions control the service of the magistrates, and in turn the service of the Commissioners is controlled by the Governor of the Province, who at present is The Right Honorable Sir Francis Stanley Jackson. He entered upon his five years' term of service March, 1927. The capital of Bengal is Calcutta.

The two Native States are included in the area of Bengal, and are now "placed in direct political relations with the Government of India."

Of the inhabitants of the Presidency, 25,486,124 are Moslems, 20,809,148 are Hindus, 1,273,873 are Christians, Buddhists and Animists.

Bengali—the second language of India, is spoken by 92% of the people of the Province; Hindi and Urdu by 3.8%; those who speak Oriya number 298,372; Nepali, the language of the Hill Tribes in and about Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, is the tongue of some 93,000; Munda is the common speech fo the Santals in the north and west.

Industries.—Thirty-seven million of the population of the Province, over 77%, derive

their support from pasture and agriculture; of these thirty-one million are cultivators; four and one-third million are farm servants and field laborers.

Bengal is the most important rice producing area in northern India; 85% of the cultivated area is devoted to its production.

Jute is also a very important product of Bengal. Recently as high as two and one-half million acres of jute were cultivated in one year.

The lowlands of Bengal form a very attractive spot for the growth of these two products, rice and jute, for they both grow with their feet in the water.

Tea is another of Bengal's major products. There are 327 tea plantations, farming 182,000 acres, employing a daily average of 148,820 permanent hands and 9,574 temporary hands.

Barley, wheat, pulse, oil seeds, etc., are also grown in moderate proportions.

Tobacco, for local consumption, is grown in almost every district.

Sugar from sugar cane and from the date palm is a sweet product.

In the line of manufacture and trade Bengal has 85 jute mills which give employment to 337,000 people.

Two hundred and twenty-five coal mines, with a total out-put of between four and five million tons per year.

Three paper mills with a fair annual yield. Also numerous smaller concerns, which in the aggregate give employment to many thousands of people.

Bengal, in the line of Education, can boast of the following institutions of learning, recognized by Government, for men: Universities, 2; Arts Colleges, 38; Professional Colleges, 15; High Schools, 997; Middle English Schools, 1,669; Primary Schools, 37,134;

Special Schools, 2,739; making a total of 42,594 schools for men, with an enrollment of 1,835,211.

Recognized Institutions for women: Arts Colleges, 4; Professional Colleges, 3; High Schools, 39; Middle English Schools, 76; Primary Schools, 13,789; making a total of 13,955 schools for women, with an enrollment of 336,968.

LOCATION OF DISTRICTS

Bogra

Bogra District lies in the northern part of the beautiful and fertile Province of Bengal, between the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers.

It lies on the plains, about two hundred miles north of the city of Calcutta, and about two hundred miles south of the Himalaya mountains.

It is about three hundred miles from Mt. Everest, the highest mountain peak in the world, whose lofty summit rises to a height of 29,002 feet.

It is about two hundred miles from Darjeeling, the hill station and summer capital of Bengal. From Darjeeling one can get fine views of Mt. Everest, with the naked eye.

It is about three hundred and fifty miles, by rail, from the hill station of Shillong, the beautiful capital of Assam.

Then from Shillong to Cherrapunji it is only thirty-three miles more to the little town of Assam, which is noted for having the greatest rain fall in the world. The annual rainfall of Cherrapunji is six hundred inches. Enough water to float the biggest man of war.

Bogra town which lies in the center of Bogra District, is about 24 1/2 degrees north of the equator. That is about one degree, or

sixty-nine miles, north of the Tropic of Cancer.

To compare this with a place nearer home, we find that the Tropic of Cancer passes through the Florida Keys. But the temperature of Bogra is much hotter, for the reason that it is inland, while the Keys are near the gulf and are kept cooler by the ocean winds. The same is true of Calcutta. Bogra lies two hundred miles farther north, but is hotter than Calcutta, because it does not get the sea breezes that Calcutta gets. The city of Calcutta is in about the same latitude as Havana, Cuba.

Ulubaria

The Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers unite to form what is called the Hooghly, a very dangerous and treacherous river. This flows in a south-westerly direction, passing the noted city of Calcutta on its left, and the city of Howrah on its right. Twenty miles downward through western Bengal on its way to the Bay of Bengal, it passes the town of Ulubaria, on its right bank.

The beautiful white mission house and mission compound are situated on the Pilgrim road about a mile outside of Ulubaria, nearer to the railway station than to the town. Ulubaria seems to be growing in the direction of the railway station.

Standing on the second floor verandah of the mission house, facing south in the evening or night, one can see the flash of river steamers passing up and down the Hooghly river.

The Pilgrim Road from Calcutta to Puri on the Bay, the only road through the district from boundary to boundary, passes right by the side of the Mission Compound. This road at certain times of the year is thronged with weary Hindu pilgrims journeying from afar

to worship at the shrine of Jagannath. Today many take advantage of railway accommodations to Puri. This furnishes a splendid opportunity for the Christian preachers and Bible women to preach to these weary and sin-laden souls, who rest for brief spells under the shade of large over-spreading trees. Also under these trees by the dusty roadside, they cook their rice and dahl, a form of pulse, eat their scanty food, and sleep upon the ground, with nothing but a thin cloth and the stars of the night for their shelter.

From Ulubaria it is only a short distance down stream to Diamond Harbor and Sauger Island. The latter made conspicuous by a very large Hindu Festival held once a year, where all classes of Hindu fakirs gather and perform feats of physical endurance and suffering in order to exact money from pious and pitying pilgrims. As is customary religious bathing forms an important feature of the occasion. In the journey down the Hooghly river there is a treacherous spot along the left bank, known as James and Mary, where many vessels come to grief.

If it were possible to drive a stake in the earth at Calcutta, Bengal, that would reach through the whole earth, it would come out on the opposite side in America, near St. Louis, Missouri.

The circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles, so the distance from St. Louis to Calcutta is just half way around the world, or 12,500 miles. From New York to Calcutta, via Atlantic Ocean, is about 11,500 miles.

The difference in time between New York and Calcutta is about eleven hours, and between St. Louis and Calcutta is about twelve hours. When it is eight o'clock Sunday evening in St. Louis, it is eight o'clock Monday morning in Calcutta.

When it is night time in America, it is day time in India.

When we retire for the night, let us not forget to pray for the missionaries, workers, and Bengali children, who are just getting up for the work of the new day.

And when we rise in the morning in America, let us not forget to pray for the work that has been done by the missionaries and other agents during the day.

CLIMATE

Strictly speaking there are three seasons in Bengal—the wet, the dry and the cold.

The wet season begins about the middle of June and ends about the middle of September. The whole of the annual rainfall, about 72 inches, falls in these three months.

The dry season constitutes the remaining nine months.

There is a so-called cool season during the months of November, December and January. But even at this time it never really gets cold enough to build fires for warmth. The days are very warm, but the nights are cool; cool enough to sleep between woolen blankets.

October 15th is the day set to don woolen clothes for the winter.

March 15th is the day set to don white cotton clothes for the hot season.

April and May are the hottest months; at this time, before the monsoon breaks, the thermometer sometimes rises to 110 degrees in the shade, and 130 degrees in the sun.

All Europeans in India wear solo topees, a sun proof hat made of pith. These hats, which can be purchased at all Oriental port cities, should be procured and worn long before entering India.

Dark colored glasses are worn to protect the eyes from the extreme light of the tropical sun.

In America we look upon the sun as a friend, and love to bathe in its warm sunshine, but in India one must look upon the sun as a bitter enemy, and avoid its strong rays shining upon the head, back of the neck, spine and stomach.

Umbrellas with heavy black cloth are used as a protection from rain, from the sun, and at night from the heavy dew.

White muslin covers are also used on umbrellas as a protection from the bright sunlight.

In the cool season one should always wear a woolen hat or cap after dark as a protection from fever, on account of the extreme dew and dampness.

Bengal has the heaviest dew in India. After dark one's clothes become saturated with dew.

The inhabitants of India and Bengal, who have been accustomed to the extreme heat for centuries, do not need to take the precautions that Europeans are compelled to take, and yet in the hottest months they avoid, as much as possible, all work in the heat of the sun.

The extreme heat has a tendency to increase lethargy, and one must be constantly on guard to fight against these tendencies. The air one breathes seems to be laden with it.

The average unlearned Bengali has no correct estimate of time, he works in the same slow fashion his ancestors have worked for centuries before him. But there is a great improvement in the young men and young women who have been educated in the Mission Schools and Colleges.

The hope of India is in the salvation of her young men and young women. They are susceptible to the Gospel, and now is the time to win them for Christ.

DEPARTMENTS OF MISSION SERVICE

The whole missionary enterprise for convenience is classified under the following heads or departments of Christian service.

1. **Evangelistic.**—This branch consists of public preaching on the streets, in the markets, villages, fairs, railway stations, camps, and in fact every form of personal and public preaching of the word of God. The sale of gospels, and the distribution of Christian tracts in the Bengali, Mussalmani, and Hindi languages increases each year. From five to ten thousand gospels are sold annually, and from twenty to thirty thousand tracts distributed in both fields.

2. **Educational.**—Mission Schools of all grades ranging from the Lower Primary to the Arts College, with full government curriculum, are conducted by missions where the need and future prospects are favorable. The principal reason which justifies mission schools and colleges is the fact that it affords a unique opportunity to present the gospel in a daily, systematic and intensive manner, to pupils and students whose minds and hearts are impressionable. Teachers of mission schools wield a tremendous influence over their students, and it is commonly reported that nearly three-fourths of the converts to Christianity are won through mission schools. This speaks eloquently for the mission school and college. Another branch of the work may be classed under this head—that of the Christian Orphanage.

3. **Medical Work.**—It would be difficult indeed to over-estimate the real value of medical missions as an aid in preaching the gospel. India has more than her share of sin, sorrow, suffering and physical distress, and such help and blessing as medical missions render transforms the whole aspect of the communities where God sees fit to plant

them. Bigotry, prejudice, hostility and gross indifference all melt away in an atmosphere where deeds of love, mercy and kindness, and healing helpfulness are enacted in the lives of Christian doctors and nurses, who obeying the Saviour's command, become real benefactors to unworthy, suffering humanity. And the prime motive which prompts such Christian service is "that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."

"The healing of the seamless dress
Is by our beds of pain.
We touch him in life's throng and press,
And we are whole again."

We deeply deplore the fact that we have not been able to do more in this needy and important branch of the work, but hope, in the very near future, to open up this department more fully.

4. **Zenana.** — The term zenana means the women who according to custom live in seclusion behind curtains, screens and walls in their homes. Missionary ladies and Indian Bible women go from house to house to visit and to preach to these women at convenient times, when the men are off to work and the boys have gone to school. In the presence of the male members of their joint family households, the Bengali women are usually timid and fearful, but listen freely to the gospel story of sin and salvation proclaimed by the Bible women or missionary ladies when not disturbed by the men.

This is an exceedingly difficult part of the work, but none the less important and therefore deserves special and earnest prayer. Often the women in the homes open their hearts to the truth and drink in the message gladly, when in come the men and in bold uncouth manner scold the women for listen-

ing to the gospel, and order them off to do the cooking or other work. Jesus said in the parable, "The seed is the word of God. Then cometh the devil and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved."

Then again there are many, many homes, in which these messengers of the gospel are cheerfully and heartily welcomed by all the members of the household, and where their visits are truly appreciated.

Only a very small per cent. of these Zenana women are able to read, but it is amazing the number of gospels, song leaflets and other good booklets they buy from the Bible women. In nearly every home there are boys, or girls, or relatives who can read, and in this way the good seed is sown in many hearts. This seed brings forth the harvest, "some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred-fold."

5. Industrial.—Various trades are taught in the shops of these institutions, such as carpentry, weaving, blacksmith, tinsmith, copper, brass and gold smiths, agriculture and farming, fruit and poultry raising and many others. The purpose is to teach the children trades and to make them independent. Contrary to former teaching and inherited notions, the new rule is to exalt and dignify labor.

In our own fields the work is conducted in all of these departments, except the industrial, and while we have no industrial department of our own, many of our boys learn trades in a large Union Technical Mission School in the Province.

ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Missions.—This Board consists of nine members, five men and four women, who are elected by the General Elder-

ship at their quadrennial meeting, and serve for a period of four years. The Secretary of the Board, at present, is Rev. J. L. Updegraph, Mount Pleasant, West Pennsylvania, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The Administrative Missionary Council

This council is a Field Council, and is composed of all the members of the Bogra Administrative Committee and the Ulubaria Administrative Committee. This council, like an Eldership, meets once each year, usually in the months of March or April, and sends reports to the Board of Missions for its annual meeting in June.

The District Administrative Committees

Each district has its own committee, elects its officers, conducts its affairs, and reports to the Administrative Missionary Council.

The Executive Committee.—This committee consists of three members. The Executive Secretary, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer, all appointed by the Board of Missions. This committee serves in the capacity of a Standing Committee between the annual sessions of the Administrative Missionary Council.

AIM OF MISSIONS

The aim and purpose of Christian missions is to preach Christ and him crucified to lost and sinful people; to organize converts into churches; to teach them Christian doctrine, principle, and the practice of Christian living, the formation of true character, and to develop these Indian churches so that as soon as possible, by the blessing and grace of Almighty God, they may grow to become—

1. Self supporting.
2. Self governing.
3. Self propagating.

MISSION PLANT

Itemized Report by Stations

ITEMS	Bogra	Khan- janpur	Ulu- baria	Total
Missionaries,	2	1	2	5
Missionary children,	0	0	2	2
Stations,	1	1	1	3
Out-stations,	3	3	3	9
Churches,	3	2	2	7
Bible schools,	9	3	4	16
Enrollment,	175	45	70	290
Day schools,	9	3	5	17
Enrollment,	300	121	150	571
Dispensaries,	0	0	1	1
Compounders,	0	0	1	1
Mission Halls,	1	0	0	1
Preachers,	5	1	4	10
Teachers,	15	4	8	27
Bible Women,	4	1	4	9
Helpers,	4	2	3	9
Honorary workers,	4	0	0	4
Births,	4	5	2	11
Marriages,	3	0	0	3
Baptisms,	4	0	0	4
Fellowshipped,	4	0	0	4
Deaths,	4	3	0	7
Acres of land,	16	7½	5	28½
Brick school house,.....	1	0	0	1
Brick Mission Houses,.....	1	1	1	3
Mud or bamboo houses with tin or thatched roofs,	20	10	10	40

Bogra and Khanjanpur are both situated in Bogra district. Bogra in the center and Khanjanpur in the northwestern part. As the crow flies, about forty miles apart, by rail about fifty miles, and about three or four hours in transit. Both stations have telegraph service.

In conducting mission schools the Mission pays for the rent, salaries, furniture, library,

maps, and other furnishings, prizes, etc. Pupils furnish their own books.

One Mission Hall in the business part of Bogra. This consists of two mud buildings, old and dilapidated, on a plot of ground about 30x80 feet. At present this is used for a day school, Sunday-school, evangelistic services, etc., but is altogether inadequate for this growing work. We need to acquire another small plot adjoining this one, and then erect a one or two story brick building to be used for school and Mission Hall, Library and reading room for High School students.

Thirty mud houses, used for dwellings, schools, bethels, hostel, etc. These buildings are covered with corrugated tin, or straw thatch and have wooden windows and doors.

Aside from these we have stables, sheds, godowns, servants' quarters, garage, etc.

One pony, tum tum, and zenana carriage for Bible women's work.

One pair of bullocks, one ox cart and one tonga.

One Mission motor car.

Ulubaria has practically the same equipment for school, village and evangelistic work as Bogra district.

Instead of pony and bullocks they have a jinrikisha; a light two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a man, and several mission bicycles.

Instead of a motor car they have a fine motor boat.

And instead of a Mission Hall, they have a Medical Dispensary and a good compounder. In her 1927 report to the Board of Missions, Mrs. Louise C. Myers, Missionary in Ulubaria, has the following to say about the work of this dispensary:

"Medical.—Mrs. Mondol is still doing faithful work in this department. During

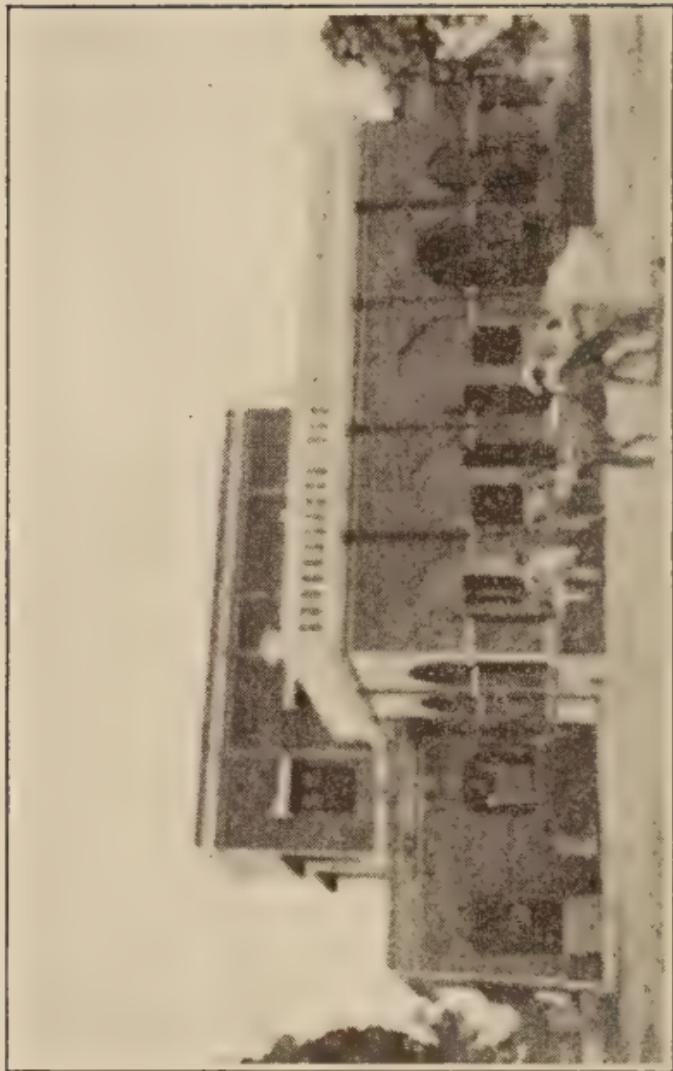
the early months of this year she was far from well, but we are glad to state that she is much better now. She is a loved and valued worker, for she is so anxious that all who come for healing of the body shall learn about Jesus, 'the Great Healer.'

"The records of the Dispensary show some interesting figures. There have been 1,385 visits of patients during 1927, as compared with 1,078 in 1926. The first six months, February to July inclusive, there were 100 fewer patients than in the corresponding months of 1926, but every month during the last half year shows a substantial increase, especially in November, when the number of patients treated was 177, the highest for one month on our records."

BOGRA STATION

A Station on the mission field is a place or work manned by European and Indian workers. An out-station is one manned by Indian workers.

Bogra town, with a population of about fifteen thousand, is like an overgrown village, and is situated in the center of Bogra District, on the west bank of the Kharatoa river. This town is like an American county seat, with jail, court house, etc., etc. Bogra is the headquarters of the Mission in the district. In the southwestern part of the town is the Mission Compound, a good sized plot of valuable land, with a road frontage of seven hundred and fifty feet on a prominent street. The Mission House, a good permanent two-storied brick structure, with large verandas; a brick school house, where a boys' school is conducted in the morning, and a girls' school in the afternoon, and where the church services are held; eight mud walled buildings, covered with corrugated tin roofs, in which the preachers, teachers and Bible women live;



Bogra Mission House

several other buildings, such as cook house, store room, stable, garage, etc., are all situated on this compound. Ample space is left for playground, new church site, more workers' quarters, hospital, or any other buildings needed.

Mission work in Bogra was first opened up by our Board in 1905. Rev. and Mrs. Howard W. Cover have spent a number of years in this town and district with good results. They are now in America on furlough, and hope to return to the work in Bengal, October, 1929.

Connected with Bogra is the out-station of Doorgapur, where the mission conducts a good sized Middle English School and a girl's school, a primary school at Kajipara, one at Sabanpur, and a preacher and his family live here and preach among the villages.

Dubchenchia is another out-station of Bogra. Here there are two schools, one for boys and one for girls.

Santahar, a railway junction on the East Bengal Railway, and situated in the southwest corner of Bogra District is another out-station of Bogra. Here the mission conducts a fine Upper Primary School for boys. There are three teachers in this school. A few years ago the mud school house was washed away by a flood. A fine new building has been erected on higher ground, and at present this school is in a very happy and prosperous condition, with over one hundred boys enrolled.

Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Tasker, of Calcutta, are giving part time service to the work in Bogra. They are independent missionaries, but are assisting Miss Becker in the work during the absence on furlough of Rev. and Mrs. Cover.

In May, 1919, Miss E. M. Nissley arrived in the hottest month of the year, and had great difficulty with the heat and the sun. Feeling that the climate of Ulubaria might

improve her health, she was transferred there in 1923. After some months at Ulubaria she moved to Mohishrekka. In 1925 she spent four months in the Language School at Darjeeling, and after continued ill health, she was ordered home to America by the Hospital Surgeon. Miss Nissley and Miss Lehman sailed from Calcutta together in August, 1925.

Revs. Mr. and Mrs. C. Harry Lefever arrived in Bogra at the end of 1923. They were both members of the 1923 class of Findlay College, and had fond hopes of years of active service in the foreign field, having spent years in preparation for this work. Mrs. Lefever enjoyed good health, but unfortunately Mr. Lefever's health was undermined by several severe fever attacks, and he was compelled by force of circumstances to obey the Hospital Surgeon's orders and return with his wife and baby Wilfred to the best of all climates—America. This was a bitter disappointment, not to the Lefever's only, but also to their missionary associates and friends, of whom they had many. We are happy to learn that Rev. Lefever has completely regained his health and the Lord has greatly prospered his ministry in the home land.

Some of our young people who ought to volunteer for the mission field are prone to reason illogically that if some other person is not able to endure the climate of Bengal, they will not be able. But this is not necessarily true. If you possess a good strong body, with no chronic ailments, there is no reason why you cannot endure the rigors of Bengal's climate.

Bogra District has the largest percentage of Mohammedan population of any district in India. During the last one or two decades there has been a steady increase of new mis-

sionaries to take up mission work among Moslems of all lands. It is the customary thing now for nearly all Mission Boards to set aside certain men and women, and have them especially dedicated and equipped for this particular branch of the great missionary work. Our fields need just such men and women; God called, Spirit-filled, and completely dedicated to this great work. In the next few years we ought to have a number of young men and young women volunteer for service, to answer the call, and accept the challenge that Bogra and Ulubaria are holding out to the young people of the Church.

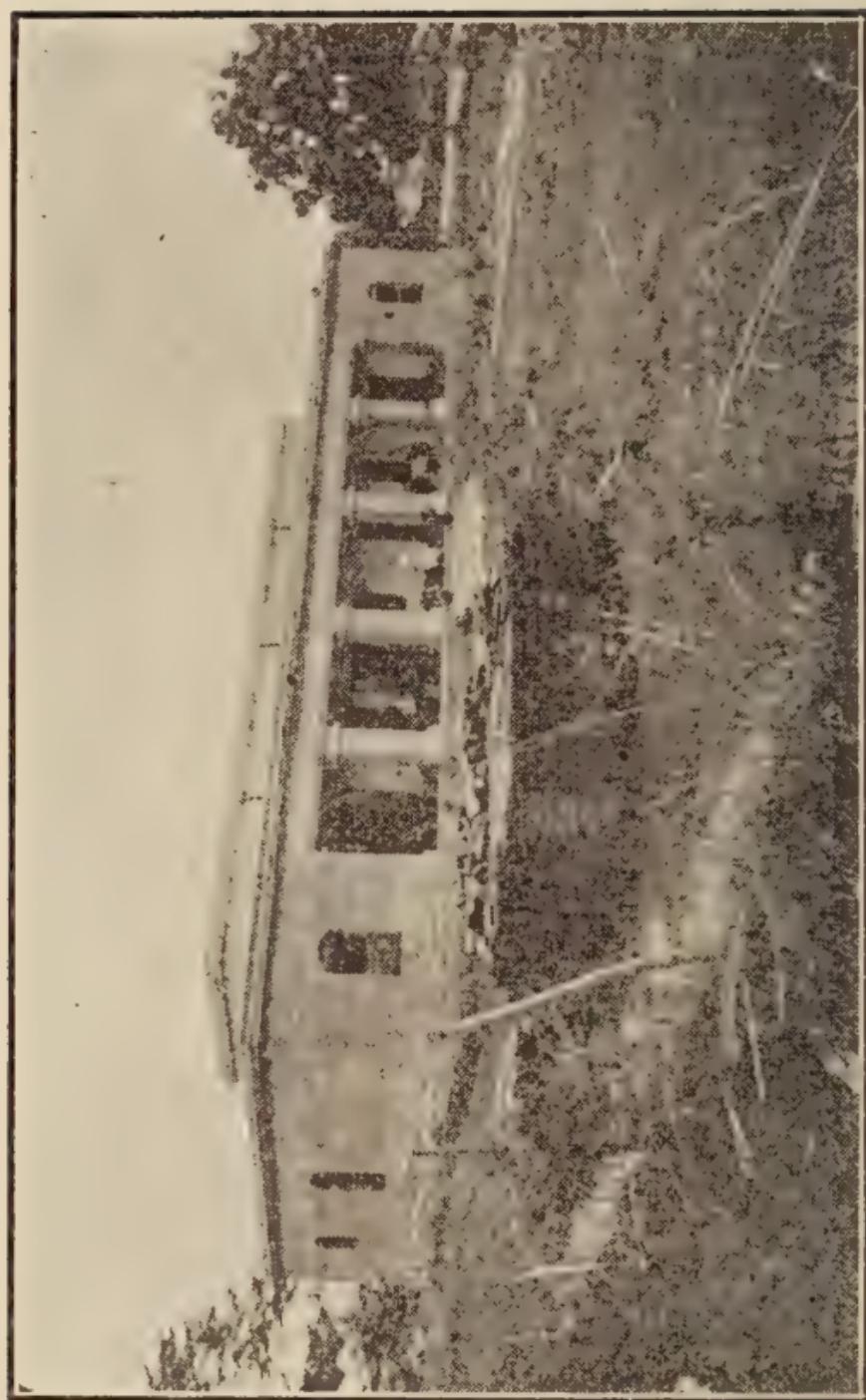
KHANJANPUR STATION

Khanjanpur, in the northwestern corner of Bogra District, is a small town of two or three hundred population, situated about a mile and a half west of the town and railway station of Jaipurhat, on the East Bengal Railway, about twenty-five miles north of Santahar.

Aside from regular dwellings, this little town has several centers of activity, such as court, tax and registry offices, Higher English School, Sub-Post Office, Mission House, School and Compound. Dispensary, Dak Bungalow, Rest House for itinerating government officials, small ferry and market.

Mission work was first opened up at Khanjanpur in April, 1908, by Mrs. Viola Hershey-Cover and Miss Leah K. Becker. The Mission Girls' School at this place is one of the best in the entire district. This is a commendable record among over four hundred schools. Miss Becker has been successful in employing good teachers for this school.

Connected with Khanjanpur are the out-stations of Pahananda, Lukhma and Hili. The first two are situated among the Santhal and Mundari communities—aboriginal tribes,



Khanjanpur Mission House, Bogra District, as completed in 1916

of whom many are now becoming Christian. Hili, the last one, only opened up recently, is a Hindu town of over seven thousand, it contains thirteen rice mills and is a growing business center. One of our Bengali preachers and his family lives there and works among the various classes of people preaching the word and selling gospels. The work in this northwest part of the district is very promising, the gospel seed has been sown faithfully and the time is not far distant when the people shall, we believe, come to Christ in large numbers. They are simple, honest and religious. They need the Word of God and men to present it in its fullness and simplicity. These aboriginal tribes are like sheep, and think and work in unison. So if the leaders are persuaded to accept Christ, most of the family or village do the same. We need leaders to work with the leaders of these peoples. The characteristics of these aboriginal peoples are vastly different from those of the average Bengali. They fear the Bengali, and for the most part refuse to live or associate with him. The Bengali of course is the stronger of the two races, and for this reason, perhaps, as well as other reasons, the humbler tribes feel more congenial among themselves. There is a great opportunity to win these people for Christ, if we only had more missionaries to work among them. Pray for volunteers. Who will go?

Intensive work at Khanjanpur really began in 1913, when Miss Becker went to live at this place; before that it was manned entirely by Indian workers. She toiled faithfully during the erection of the mission house and other buildings, and worked hard in the establishing of this station. Rev. Myers served as general overseer over a band of Indian workmen who built the brick Mission House.

It was completed and ready for occupancy at Easter, 1916.

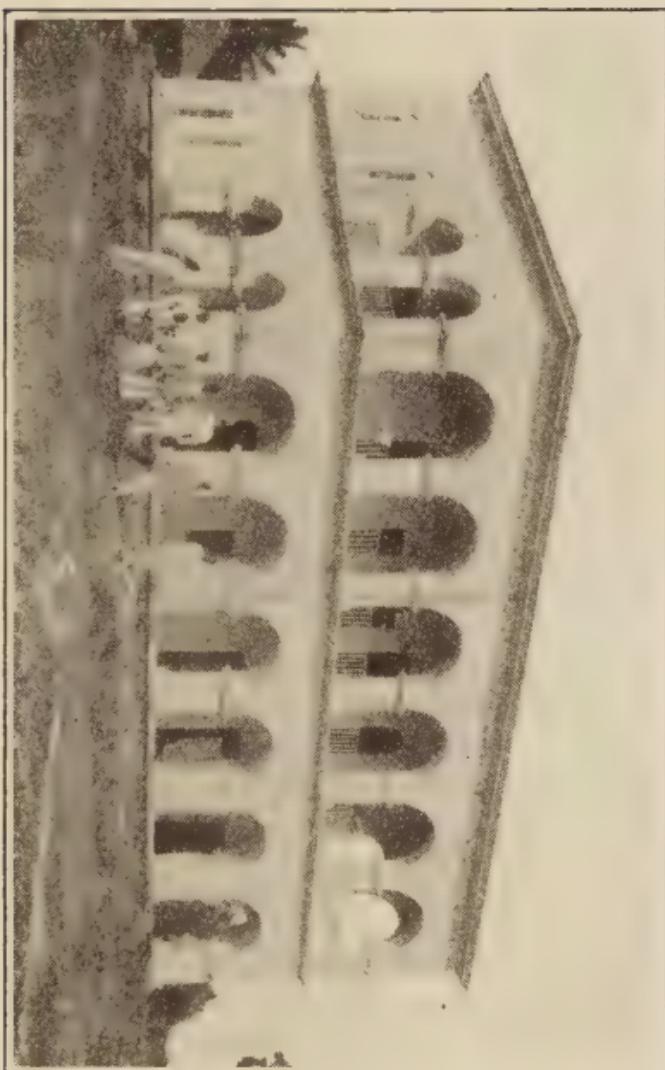
Single handed Miss Becker managed in a very able manner the routine work of this station and its out-stations, from 1913 to the present time, except for the period when Miss Lehman was at Khanjanpur. Aside from her mission activities, Miss Becker takes a great delight in her fruit, vegetable and flower garden, which is a prize garden in this little rural town.

Miss M. M. Lehman joined Miss Becker in the beginning of 1922, at Khanjanpur. During her three and one-half years in India, she studied the language, and assisted Miss Becker in the work at Khanjanpur. Owing to continued ill health she was not able to stand the rigors of the Bengal climate, and after a hard fight for her health, was ordered home by the Hospital Surgeon in 1925. This too was a great disappointment. But she has since regained her health, and is pastor of the Elm Grove Church, in the West Virginia Eldership.

ULUBARIA STATION

In 1896 Miss Clara Landes, of Iowa, was the first missionary of the Churches of God to open up work in India. She toiled faithfully alone for many years with many hardships and handicaps, and accomplished a great task —that of doing pioneer work in a strange land, with a strange language and among a strange people. The Lord has wonderfully blessed her missionary efforts, and during the years of her service in the field she has seen the work, under the blessing of God, grow and develop.

For many years the mission headquarters in this district was housed in a mud building on the bank of the canal, in the center of the town. Later Miss Landes purchased a



Ulubaria Mission House

plot of ground south of the town, nearer to the railway station, and very close to the Pilgrim Road. Part of this plot was low and swampy, but later was filled in. On this plot she erected a beautiful two-storied brick building, plastered and whitewashed on the outside. This is a good permanent structure and has been a great blessing to all the missionaries who have at various times lived and worked in Ulubaria. It has proved a refuge from the heat and the rains.

In 1917 she returned to America and on account of ill health has not been able to return to the field. During her absence from India the field was very ably managed by Rev. F. B. Whisler, up until 1921, when it was turned over to the General Eldership.

Revs. D. L. and Mrs. Eckert, both graduates of Findlay College, having spent some months in the Philippine Islands enroute, arrived in India in the Spring of 1921. They were stationed at Ulubaria.

Mrs. Eckert, who is a graduate nurse, rendered valuable service in the Dispensary on the Mission Compound, ministering to the needs of the sick women and children who came for healing. She had acquired a useful knowledge of the language and was planning for greater service, when her term was cut short by failing health, which compelled her to return to America.

Mr. Eckert continued the study of the language and passed the same with credit, helped in the general work of the mission, visited the villages with the preachers, took good care of the motor boat, and rendered valuable service in various ways. Later in the same year, he followed his wife to America. We are happy to report that Mrs. Eckert has fully regained her health and is serving efficiently in her own church and community.

In 1922 the Board of Missions appointed Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Myers to the work in Ulubaria, where they have been and are at present, carrying on the work. They are continuing the work which Miss Landes started and have developed it in a creditable manner and have also opened up new work in the district. The policy of the Mission is to develop the work in Ulubaria on exactly the same scale as the work in Bogra. In size, population, work, etc., Ulubaria is about one-third as large as Bogra, but proportionately it is receiving the same attention and reports about the same proportion of progress. In Ulubaria about ninety per cent. of the population is Hindu. Many of the friends and original supporters of the work in Ulubaria will rejoice to know that this work is being cared for, and the prayers, gifts and interest has not been in vain.

After the new mission house was built, part of it was used for a boys orphanage. Miss Landes began with twenty-two boys and increased it to about three dozen. Some of these orphan boys have now grown to manhood and are occupying prominent places on the mission staff as preachers and teachers.

Dr. Chloe Hull, of Ohio, deserves creditable mention for her valuable services in this district. Serving independently for most of the time, she performed a wonderful work among the suffering women and girls in and about Bagnan. Her dispensary was a mud hut, her home was a mud house, her equipment was modest and humble. She charged a nominal fee for her services and her medicines, and compelled every patient to buy not only one of the gospels, but all four gospels, each and every time they came for treatment, and in this manner sowed the word of God among the people.

She dispensed more gospels each year than

ten average preachers or colporteurs. She broke up gambling and drinking dens, closed houses of prostitution, cured drug fiends, lectured to boys and men about evil habits, and in general was an eccentric, but sincere, and truly good woman.

She served India well. Her remuneration has not been equal to her sacrificial service, but her services will long and lovingly be remembered by a helpless but appreciative class of India's suffering women.

Rev and Mrs. A. B. Chamberlain spent three years in Ulubaria, and both did very effective work till their term of service was cut short by the ill health of Rev. Chamberlain. This necessitated their return to America. He has since regained his health, and at present is the pastor of an active Methodist church in Iowa and the happy father of seven fine children.

Miss E. M. Nissley spent part of her term of service in Ulubaria till she returned to America on account of ill health, in 1925.

The Myers' have held the fort well for many years now, and seem to be in their usual good health. He has a steady and persistent trait of holding on in faithful service. His wife is cheerful and optimistic, and the two boys, Samuel, now over eight, and John, past six, are both attending a school in Darjeeling, conducted especially for the children of missionaries. The Hill Station of Darjeeling in the Himalaya mountains, at an altitude of about seven thousand feet or more, is an excellent place, with a good climate for children. There are several schools with hundreds of children in this beautiful mountain city, and these boys are getting on well with their studies. They speak Bengali while down on the plains during vacation, but their school work is all in English. Pray for the boys, Samuel and John Myers.

Connected with Ulubaria are the out-stations of Mahadebpur, (Bagnan), Andul and Amta. At each of these places, also at Ulubaria, the Mission conducts boys' and girls' schools. Mrs. Myers, who has had a number of years of practical experience in teaching school in England, oversees the work of the schools. We are pleased to report that the general condition of these schools is very satisfactory.

WORK IN THE DISTRICTS

Bogra District is known as "The Long Neglected District."

About fifty years ago some missionaries came to Bogra to see the field, and while preaching on the streets and in the markets, the Mohammedans became so incensed against them that they stoned the missionaries and drove them from the town.

The district of Bogra is an old district, but the work is practically new. Our church first began mission work there in February, 1905, but it has opened up in a splendid manner, God has moved upon the hearts of the people, and with His blessings upon the work and the workers, it has advanced wonderfully. A loyal church, who by their prayers, gifts and interest, has made it possible for the work to move on so gloriously. The Lord bless and lead on to greater and better achievements.

The sub-division of Ulubaria, which is a part of Howrah District is also a very old field. Mission work really began in this field in 1896, when Miss Clara Landes, of Iowa, went out to India, the first representative of the Churches of God.

The Ulubaria field was turned over to the General Eldership at the beginning of 1921.

Missionary work in these two fields varies on account of physical features and the classes of people. Both fields are on the

plains of Bengal and are therefore flat. Bogra is only 39 feet above sea level, and Ulubaria is about 20 feet.

In Bogra there are many roads, practically in all sections of the district, branching out from the center of the town, like the spokes from the hub of a wheel. Except during the worst part of the rainy season, the country roads—plain dirt roads—are fairly good, and can be used to great advantage with the motor car.

In Ulubaria there are few roads. But there are many waterways. The Hooghly river forms the eastern boundary. The Rupnaryan river the western boundary. The Damudar flows from north to south through the center of the sub-division and there are numerous canals which link up the district into a network of waterways. It is not advisable to use the motor boat in the smaller streams for most of them are affected by the tide, but in the larger streams and canals it may be used to great profit. This is an ideal method of touring the villages of this low lying district to bring the gospel of Christ to the people, some who perhaps would never hear except in this manner, as it is now brought to their doors. Thus it goes forth as precious seed, in preaching, in song, and in the printed word. Before the gift of the motor-boat, these villages were visited with native boats. Pray for the seed sowing in our districts. Pray!

The motor boat sometimes carries a tent, which is pitched on the bank of the stream, where the workers halt, and this becomes the center of preaching and gospel work.

The best time of the year to camp in Bengal is during the months from October to March, known as the cold season, the period between the rainy season and the hot season. In early November, soon after the

rains, the ground is not yet dry and one may get rheumatism, so these weeks are usually spent camping in dak bungalows. These are government rest houses, placed in towns or large villages and serve for convenience for itinerating government officials. The last half of February it becomes very hot, so much so, that it is not advisable to live in tents in the middle of the day. These weeks also one should find shelter in the dak bungalow, or break camp entirely and return to headquarters.

Good railways through both districts are a great convenience and facility to the work.

At present the Mission is engaged in four of the five departments of service, namely: Evangelistic, Educational, Medical and Zenana.

In connection with these branches of service the missionary conducts Bible classes in English for High School and College boys, and in the vernacular for others.

The Temperance Movement in Bengal is making steady progress. In every mission school in our charge there is enlisted an enthusiastic campaign of education, showing the evil and destructive effects of cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic drinks upon the human body, and also organizing them into bands and societies for the purpose of abstaining from the use of these destructive forces. In this way scientific temperance instruction in our mission schools is accomplishing great good. We want a clean, noble and strong Christian church in India, and the best place to begin is with the children.

Our missionary neighbors, English, Scotts, Welsh, New Zealand, Australian and American on all sides of our fields represent missions that have been working in Bengal from fifty to seventy-five or a hundred years. Some have many converts, others not

so many. The work in Bogra is less than a quarter of a century old, and that in Ulubaria is just past thirty years.

Both Bogra and Ulubaria in the past have been tremendously handicapped for want of workers, both American and Indian. Yet notwithstanding this fact, creditable progress has been made. With a larger staff they might have accomplished more.

Splendid opportunities to preach Christ and to witness for him, and to sow Gospel seed may be found any place and at any time. This is the period of seed sowing. We have tried to be faithful in our work. We have obeyed the Bible injunction and have sown "beside all waters." We are looking forward to the time of a blessed harvest, and it is coming, yes it is coming into old Bengal. Up in north India, not many miles from Bengal, they are in the midst of a great Mass Movement and are now reaping the harvest of souls at the rate of a thousand a week, whole villages turning Christian in a day, in the very places where they had been sowing the Gospel seed for the past fifty or seventy-five years. Yes, brethren, it is coming, just as sure as God's promises are true, there will be a Mass Movement in old Bengal some day. We may not live to see it, but it is coming; even now the time seems ripe. Let us keep on sowing, praying, and working that we may be ready to gather them into the garner when God stirs them to repentance. Our good old Mohammedian friend's prophecy will come true. "Yes," he said, "some day we will come, and accept Christ and his religion, by whole villages and towns. We are convinced that this religion which you preach and live, is the only true religion. It is hard to come alone, but we are coming. Keep on working and sowing this kind of seed among our people and we will come to your Christ by whole

villages and towns. Yes, we are coming, and you shall see it."

We, the Churches of God, are the only church or society doing mission work in these districts. The field was assigned to us by the Board of Arbitration, and the Churches of God are individually and personally responsible for bringing the Gospel of Christ to these one million five hundred thousand inhabitants; Mohammedans and Hindus of Bogra and Ulubaria.

What are you doing to help in this stupendous task? There has been a fine beginning; the work has opened up marvelously. God is ready to use you and your gift now. What shall it be? Shall it be according as He has prospered you? Let it be large, for your prosperity and His blessings have been abundant. Give largely until you feel it, and get a real blessing. He will open the windows of heaven upon your soul.

SIMPLE HEALTH RULES FOR BENGAL

There are a few simple health rules which, if carefully obeyed, will prove a guarantee to anyone who possesses a good strong constitution, to live and work and be happy—in Bengal.

1. **Food.**—Eat plain, simple, well cooked but wholesome and nourishing food; little meat, plenty of vegetables and fruit. Observe regularity at meals.

2. **Water.**—Drinking water should be boiled, strained, cooled and kept in clean, porous, earthen jars, always covered with a light cheese-cloth cover, and these placed in a draft in the shade to keep cool. Drink plenty of water between meals.

3. **Sun.**—Take every precaution against the sun. In the Tropics he is your bitter enemy.

4. **Rest.**—During the hot season, and whenever expedient, take a brief rest in the early afternoon. Nothing like it to quiet irritating nerves.

At night sleep under mosquito nets, with room well ventilated, or on a veranda, but never outside in Bengal.

5. **Bathing.**—In India few bathe for pleasure; there it becomes an extreme necessity. One's occupation governs the time. A cold sponge upon arising, or a cold bath before the noonday meal, or a hot bath before the evening meal. Few bathe at night.

6. **Exercise and Good Cheer.**—To keep fit in the Tropics it is of the utmost importance that everyone should engage, as time and opportunity affords, in some form of recreation—tennis, golf, walking, driving, riding, etc.

In all countries, but especially in the Tropics, health is promoted by maintaining a cheerful and optimistic attitude.

7. **Work.**—The supreme purpose for which a missionary is called to the foreign field is service. He is sent and supported on the field with sacred money, and he should appropriate each and every facility for maintaining good health, so as to be able easily and cheerfully to render adequate service. The preceding rules, numbers 1 to 6, are all preparatory, and gradually lead up to the real purpose of the missionary's life, and that is to serve—to work for our Lord and Master, to win others to eternal life. "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

URGENT NEEDS

The greatest need in our mission fields today is for missionaries and more Bengali workers. The staff has been depleted, and the

work is greatly handicapped. There is a tremendous need for young married couples who have had several year's experience in the gospel ministry in the home land, to offer themselves to the Lord for service in Bengal. God-called, Spirit-filled, Dedicated.

1. For Khanjanpur, Bogra district, one married couple.
2. For Ulubaria, Howrah district, one married couple.
3. For Bogra, Bogra district, one married couple.
4. For two doctors to open up medical work.
5. For two trained nurses to minister to the sick.
6. For money and gifts to carry on the Lord's work.
7. For earnest prayer and burning zeal to interest others in the Lord's Missions.
8. For a wider vision which will embrace the needs of the whole wide world.

When we started for America, we asked the Bengali Church at the Bogra Bible Conference if they had a message of greeting or love to send to their sister churches in America. After meditation and prayer, they reported the next morning, that their greetings to the American Churches of God throughout the bounds of the General Eldership was found in St. Luke 10:2, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few: pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." This is the wish and prayer of the churches in Bengal. Brethren can we turn a deaf ear to their pleadings as they earnestly call for more men? They too are giving the Macedonian call,—"Come over and help us." They are our equals in loyalty and devotion to the Master's cause, and for some of us,

they are our superiors. The solution to the matter is given in the Master's advice. Pray ye. Pray ye. Pray ye.

It costs to pray, if we are really sincere. When Wm. Carey truly prayed for the non-Christian people of India, he had to go. He helped God to answer his own prayer for India. When Henry Martyn, Dr. Duff, Adoniram Judson, David Livingstone, Robert Moffat, David Brainard, Marshman, Ward, and a host of others, who formed the Advance Guard of Christian missions, when these men, and as many loyal women, agonized in prayer, it cost them their own lives for the cause of missions. But it paid, yes, it paid a thousand fold. More than stocks and dividends. It paid in the salvation of thousands of precious souls, saved from sin and sorrow, ignorance and superstition and led from darkness to be leaders in the kingdom of our God, and that good influence set in motion is going on, and on, and on. It pays to-day to pray for souls. "He that winneth souls is wise."

Another very important need for the work at home and abroad is for more Tithers, more people to give one-tenth or more of their income or earnings to the Lord, and to his work. Nine-tenths with God's blessing, is more than ten-tenths without it. "Prove me now, saith the Lord."

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS

Among the students in Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, there is an organized band of Student Volunteers, earnest, devoted young people, who have heard the Lord's call to larger fields of service, and are in preparation, looking forward cheerfully to the offering of themselves for Christian service in the mission field, or any place the Lord shall direct. They are loyal and enthusiastic and

need your prayers that they may make no mistake in their calling, but be led into the right place. We commend their young lives to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and the blessing of the Lord, trusting that they may be led into our needy, needy, fields of Bogra and Ulubaria, among the Moslems and Hindus of Bengal, to preach to them the "unsearchable riches of Christ."

ROSTER OF MISSIONARIES

- 1896-1917 Miss Clara Landes, Ulubaria; married Mr. P. A. Landes in 1913.
- 1902-1907 Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Bowers, Ulubaria and Bogra.
- 1902- Miss Viola G. Hershey, Ulubaria and Bogra; married Rev. Howard W. Cover in 1912; still in active service at Bogra.
- 1904-1908 Mrs. S. M. Ager, Ulubaria.
- 1907-1910 Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Chamberlain, Ulubaria.
- 1907- Miss Leah K. Becker, Bogra and Khanjanpur; still in active service at Khanjanpur, Bogra District.
- 1908-1912 Miss Mary Witsaman, Bogra; married Rev. E. M. Hickman.
- 1910-1911 Dr. Chloe Hull, Ulubaria.
- 1911-1920 Dr. Chloe Hull, Independent, Bagnan, Ulubaria.

- 1912- Rev. Howard W. Cover, Bogra; still in active service at Bogra.
- 1912- Rev. Aaron E. Myers, Bogra and Ulubaria; still in active service at Ulubaria.
- 1914-1917 Mr. P. A. Landes, Ulubaria.
- 1917-1921 Rev. F. B. Whisler, Ulubaria.
- 1918- Miss Louisa C. Dermott, Married Rev. A. E. Myers in 1918, Ulubaria; still in active service at Ulubaria.
- 1919-1925 Miss Edith M. Nissley, Bogra and Ulubaria.
- 1920-1924 Rev. D. L. and wife, Rev. Louise Loucks-Eckert, Ulubaria.
- 1921-1925 Miss Minnie M. Lehman, Khanjanpur, Bogra.
- 1923-1924 Rev. C. Harry and wife, Rev. Myrtle Lefever, Bogra.
- 1928- Rev. and Mrs. G. P. Tasker, Bogra.

Map of India

